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THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS. — For Tennessee and Ohio valley, generally fair weather, preceded in the extreme eastern portions by local rains, northwest winds, becoming variable, generally higher barometer, followed in the extreme western portions by falling barometer, slight fall, followed in the western portions by rising temperature.

The monument to the memory of Robert E. Lee was unveiled at New Orleans yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

EX-CONGRESSMAN THOMAS TURNER, of Mt. Sterling, has gained a law-suit against Col. Thos. Johnson, at Chillicothe, Mo., for 2,800 acres of land, which is valued at \$90,000.

The body of SALMI MORSE, who wrote the "Passion Play," was found floating in the East river at New York yesterday. He is supposed to have lost his mind and drowned himself.

The Democratic National Convention will be held at Chicago, July 8. The contest was decided on the third ballot: Chicago, 21; St. Louis, 17. Louisville was never in the race.

The House yesterday voted to extend the session of the Legislature beyond the constitutional limit. The resolution was reported to the Senate and rejected, having received one vote less than a constitutional majority.

The Indiana Greenbackers have nominated the following State ticket: Governor, H. Z. LEONARD, of Cass county; Lieutenant Governor, JOHN B. MILROY, of Carroll county; Secretary of State, F. T. WARING, of Wells county; Treasurer, THOMPSON SMITH, of Wayne county; Auditor, J. H. ROBINSON, of Putnam county; Attorney General, JOHN O. GREENE, of Floyd county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. S. BOYD, of Wayne county.

A COMMUNICATION from our correspondent at Mt. Sterling, printed in this issue, shows how at least one of the Lexington papers gets its "specials." The article referred to was telegraphed to the COURIER-JOURNAL from Mt. Sterling, and was evidently cribbed from the wires while in transit. How the steal was effected, or by whom, is not now known. Telegrams from Eastern Kentucky to the COURIER-JOURNAL have been repeatedly stolen by some one at Lexington, and beside being used in the home papers, have been telegraphed to daily papers outside of the State. The matter has been referred to the proper authorities, and the news thieves and those in collusion with them will be severely dealt with.

LOUISVILLE WINS.

She Did Not Get the Democratic National Convention, But Her Team Beat Indianapolis Playing Polo.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The home club, 7:35 P. M. in good spirits, but hungry. Judge Thompson, Mr. Roach, Mr. Triplett, Mr. Cox and Mr. Muldoon, of Kentucky, did all in their power for Louisville, but it was uphill work. Nevertheless they are entitled to credit for the earnest and energetic manner in which they worked. Congressman Willis presented the claims of Louisville to the committee in a neat and forcible speech, but speeches were of no avail.

The captain faced for the ball, Indianapolis getting advantage. This, however, was soon remedied by good work on the part of our boys. After some smart play on both sides Ferrier scored the first game. Time, 1 minute 35 seconds.

The ball was immediately started, Louisville getting the advantage. The ball flew here and there and the spectators showed signs of appreciation. A good shot by Hopkins scored the second game for Louisville. Time, 6 minutes.

The captains again faced each other at the whistle of the referee. The ball again began to feel the effect of some very good coaching. Murphy, by a clever piece of play, put an end to the game, in favor of Indianapolis. Time, 6 minutes.

The fourth game was of short duration, although the previous goal had been short. Some active work took place which told on both teams. After 3 minutes and 10 seconds Clark Nelson made one of his old irresistible goals and scored the third goal, thus deciding the game for Friday evening: Louisville 3; Indianapolis 1.

A good house, and all present were charmed by the sport. Another game will be played Saturday evening. Considerable interest was manifested. For the game Saturday, the management expect a full house and an exciting game.

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Warranted absolutely pure

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It is delicious, nourishing,

strengthening, easily digested, and

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OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

CHICAGO'S CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention to Be Held in the Windy City July 8.

But Little Significance in the Selection, Only the Friends of McDonald Seen to Be

Better Pleased With It Than the Supporters of Any of the Other Presidential Candidates

Louisville Makes a Strong Fight For the Plum, But Has No Show From the Start.

WON ON THE THIRD BALLOT.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The big men representing the great National Democratic party met here to-day, had a big time, and did their work well. The beautiful parlors of the fashionable Arlington were crowded from early until late to-day, and an immense amount of talk was indulged in. The contest for the place narrowed down to Chicago and St. Louis, and the fight was close and hot. Local credit for Chicago this morning on the first ballot the same number of votes that I counted last night, just 15, and the result of the first ballot proved the accuracy of the canvass. St. Louis showed two votes more than I reckoned last night and Louisville lost two. The result of the selection, however, surprises no one well posted. It was next to a certainty that Chicago would win, though it was well known that Mr. Morrison's friends would make a desperate struggle for St. Louis. Of course there was no chance for the start for Louisville, and it only received the votes of Texas, Kentucky and California. Nearly the solid West voted for Chicago, as did half of the Southern States.

There is really but little significance as far as the candidates are concerned about the selection of a place, though the friends of Ex-Senator McDonald to-night seem to be better satisfied than the friends of the other candidates. It will hardly be denied that the friends of the old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks, preferred St. Louis. At a leading hotel last night a prominent Democrat was heard to remark that St. Louis should be the place and Tilden the man. The time agreed upon last night for the holding of the convention was to start on the 1st of June, and that was so fixed to-day, but subsequently reconsidered and July 8 fixed.

This was done upon the earnest solicitation of many Democratic members of Congress, who urged that if it was put off until the first of July, or thereabouts, Congress would be able to get through its business and they could attend.

The detail work of the committee is given in the press dispatches. Outside of a little soreness from our St. Louis friends, the work of the committee is received with favor.

Col. Johnston, Mr. McHenry, Judge Thompson, Mr. Roach, Mr. Triplett, Mr. Cox and Mr. Muldoon, of Kentucky, did all in their power for Louisville, but it was uphill work. Nevertheless they are entitled to credit for the earnest and energetic manner in which they worked. Congressman Willis presented the claims of Louisville to the committee in a neat and forcible speech, but speeches were of no avail.

THE COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO THE PLACE AND JULY 8 THE TIME FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Democratic National Committee met shortly after noon to-day at the Arlington Hotel. When the committee had been called to order by Chairman Barnum, a resolution expressive of the regret felt by the committee at the death of Thomas O'Connor, of Tennessee, a member of the committee, was adopted.

The following named gentlemen represent the different States:

Alabama—H. C. Semple.
Arkansas—John J. Satter.
California—James F. Farley.
Colorado—T. M. Patterson.
Connecticut—Wm. H. Burdett.
Delaware—Ignatius C. Grubb.
Florida—Samuel C. Grubb.
Georgia—George W. Brown.
Illinois—Wm. C. Douly.
Indiana—Austin G. Brown.
Iowa—M. M. Hann.
Kansas—Charles W. Fair.
Kentucky—John J. Satter.
Louisiana—Representative Blanchard.
Maine—Edmund Wilson.
Maryland—Quintin D. Horsey.
Massachusetts—Frederick O. Frisco.
Michigan—W. C. Maybury.
Minnesota—John C. Foster.
Mississippi—Mr. Harris.
Missouri—John C. Foster.
Nebraska—J. Sterling Morton.
Nevada—Senator Ferry.
New Hampshire—W. Salloway.
New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland.
New York—Albion S. Hewitt.
North Carolina—Wm. H. Burdett.
Ohio—Wm. W. Armstrong.
Oregon—Senator Slater.
Pennsylvania—J. T. Teller.
Rhode Island—Mr. Barnaby.
South Carolina—W. Dawson.
Tennessee—Representative Reagan.
Texas—Representative Reagan.
Vermont—Bradley C. S. Willis.
Virginia—R. J. S. Harbor.
West Virginia—Alex. Campbell.
Wisconsin—Wm. F. Sawyer.

The meeting was conducted with closed doors. When the committee had been called to order the proposition to admit to the next convention delegates from the Territories was considered, and it was resolved that each Territory be advised to send two delegates to the convention, and the question of admission would be determined by the convention.

The question of the proper date for holding the convention was then taken up, and there was a wide diversity of opinion on the subject, the members favoring the dates from the latter part of May to August 5. By a vote of 21 to 17 the committee rejected the motion to hold the convention May 21, and the proposition to select Tuesday, June 24, was agreed to, 23 to 15.

Delegates were then heard in support of the claims of various cities as the place of holding the convention. F. F. Ward spoke for Baltimore, Judge Follett for Cincinnati, Carter Harrison for Chicago, and John L. Sullivan for Louisville. Senator Vest for St. Louis, and Representative Adams (of New York) for Saratoga. About two hours was occupied in hearing these gentlemen, and the first ballot was not taken till 4:30. It resulted as follows:

Chicago.....15
St. Louis.....13
Saratoga.....5
Louisville.....3
Cincinnati.....1
Baltimore.....1

Louisville was withdrawn and another ballot taken, with the following result:

Chicago.....19
St. Louis.....17
Saratoga.....5
Louisville.....3
Cincinnati.....1
Baltimore.....1

A third ballot was taken immediately, and resulted in the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the convention, the vote being Chicago 21, St. Louis 17.

The committee then reconsidered the vote by which June 24 was fixed as the time for holding the convention, and agreed upon July 8 next instead.

The following call was presented by the Executive Committee and agreed upon:

The National Democratic Committee, having

met in the City of Washington on the 22d of February, 1884, has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the City of Chicago as the place, of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized Territory and District of Columbia are invited to send two delegates, subject to the decision of the convention as to their admission. All Democratic citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for a pure, economical and constitutional Government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

The call is signed by all the members of the National Democratic Committee.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, it was resolved that the next meeting of the committee be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on July 7 next. The committee then adjourned.

ROBERT E. LEE.

Unavailing, at New Orleans, of a Statue of the Hero of the Confederacy, With Much Ceremony.

PROGRAMME AND PARTICIPANTS.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of the birthday of the "Father of His Country" has been an eventful one in the Crescent City, the city of Rex and of Momus. The unveiling of the statue of Gen. Lee, at Lee Circle, St. Charles street, took place to-day. The ceremonies were interrupted by a rain-storm. The Detroit Light Infantry arrived in time to take part.

New Orleans has now four splendid monuments—the Jackson, the Clay, the Franklin and the Lee—and is soon to have the fifth, the "Margaret."

The Lee monument towers above all others, and stands in St. Charles street, about seven squares from the Clay statue, which is in Canal street, at the foot of St. Charles street, but the two are not visible from each other, owing to a defect at St. Charles Hotel.

The Lee monument stands in Lafayette square, between these two. The Jackson statue is near the Clay. The Margaret is to be in honor of a benevolent old lady, once a resident of the city.

The ceremony was opened with prayer by Rev. B. M. Palmer, of the Presbyterian church. It was characteristically able and appropriate.

Mr. H. F. Requier, of the Daily Picayune staff, delivered the following poem in a vivid style, and it received marked applause:

LEE.
Rear aloft the solid column—
Rear it high that men may see
The great heart of the brave—
How the brave remember Lee.
Poise him on the lofty summit
Of the white enduring stone.
Where his form may linger, teaching
In dumb majesty alone.
Never braver soldier bled,
Never grander soldier died,
Than this victor—dreaded and loved
When his hosts were overborne.
Giveth greeting while he rises
On this monument to-day
As the warrior who led armies
To the enemy's dismay.
As the hero thrice encompassed—
Three continents round his feet—
Who, with all the odds against him,
Still resisted overthrow.
He, the leader of the legions—
He, the chief of the brave—
He, the model man and Christian,
Sleeping where the willows wave—
Shall be numbered with the great
That have ever saved the world.
Though his cause be lost forever
And his faded flag be torn,
God shall live in this monument
Of memorial for the brave.
For the one conquering armies
Now united overseas.
For the blue and gray together
That so bravely fought and fell,
When the North and South divided—
Recall the leading of Lee.
They are looking from the heavens
On this hallowed scene to-day.
At the pupils of his army,
To their spirits' glorying.
While we rear the solid column,
Rear it high that men may see
How the brave remember Lee.
How the brave remember Lee.

Hon. C. E. Fetter, a Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, delivered the oration. Judge Fetter was a Confederate soldier, and commanded a section of the Washington Artillery—Fetter's Battery. He possesses historical powers, and deeply impressed the vast audience. The oration is too lengthy for newspaper insertion, being at least ten columns long.

The statue was then delivered to the city by Chairman J. B. McConnell, of the Monument Association, and was accepted by Mayor W. J. Belan.

The statue was now unveiled amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and a salute was fired by the Washington Artillery, under Capt. Eugene May.

Ed. Bishop Gallagher, likewise a Confederate soldier, said to Gen. Buckner, pronounced the benediction. The orchestra, led by Prof. Moses, played a farewell, and the throng dispersed.

The display of military was the finest seen here for a long time, the militia, local companies, regulars and marines taking part.

The people of New Orleans acquitted themselves nobly in the memorable effort.

A UNIVERSITY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Celebration of the Natal Day of Our Country's Father by the Students of Central University.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

RICHMOND, KY., Feb. 22.—The literary societies of Central University to-night celebrated Washington's birthday with speeches, in the University chapel. The night was very inclement, but, notwithstanding, a large crowd assembled, composed of the beauty and chivalry of Kentucky and other States.

At 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Daniels, of the Baptist church, opened with prayer, after which the following programme was gone through with:

Orations from O. A. Kennedy, of Kentucky; subject, "The Aim in Life." C. G. Crooks, of Kentucky; subject, "Christian Civilization." D. R. B. of Kentucky; subject, "The Village of Life." Alex. Henry, of Kentucky; subject, "Conscience in Public Life." S. J. Johnson, of Arkansas; subject, "An Hundred Years of Freedom." J. C. Flournoy, of Kentucky; subject, "William the Silent, Prince of Orange."

The youthful orators all spoke with freedom and grace, and the audience manifested their pleasure with frequent applause and handsome floral offerings.

After the conclusion of the exercises the speakers and their friends held a reception in the University hall, and a grand concert was indulged in. Excellent music was furnished for the occasion, interspersed with the orations and making melody for the concert by Wolf & Tross's orchestra, of Lexington.

Altogether it was a grand success. Richmond is fairly alive with belles and beaux, and to-morrow night the annual 23d hop will take place at the Opera-house.

A St. Louis Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Two negro quarrelers, John Fields and John Long, quarrelled in the latter's house, on Market street, this morning, and Long stabbed Fields, killing him almost instantly. The murderer ran to the Fourth Courts, pursued by a crowd, and gave himself up. The cause of the killing was intimacy with Long's wife.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Thursday night, near Berlin cross-roads, John Johnson, a farmer, aged 83, was knocked down in his house by two masked men and robbed of \$100, in cash, \$2,000 in notes, etc. Johnson may die of his injuries.

SHEARMAN'S SHOWINGS.

In a Speech on the Tariff Question That Revealed in Facts and Figures.

The Finance Committee Makes an Adverse Report in Case of Interest to Distillers.

Controller Lawrence Wants More Clerks for the Quicker Transaction of Business On Hand.

Mr. Morrison Offers a New Whisky Bill in the Ways and Means Committee.

GENERAL CAPITAL CULLINGS.

(Special to the Courier-J

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

DOUBLE NUMBER SUNDAY.

The subsidence of the flood giving us a full supply of paper again, the SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL to-morrow will be a DOUBLE NUMBER, as heretofore. It will be in every respect a very attractive number. Some illustrations of the flood will make it sought after for use at home and to be sent to friends abroad, and its copious foreign and domestic news, poetry, original contributions, etc., will give it extraordinary interest and value.

Advertisers will greatly assist us by leaving their favors in our counting-room as early to-day as possible.

CHICAGO is chosen as the place of holding the Democratic National Convention, and July 8 is the day named. While local reasons make us wish Louisville could have been selected, Chicago will be entirely satisfactory to the South, as well as to the other sections of the country. Illinois, with the tariff issue at the front, and the fighting vigorously pushed on that line, may be ranged among the doubtful States. The date is equally satisfactory. The campaign will not commence vigorously until September, but active preparations will immediately follow the nominations. In fact, the work of educating the people up to the tariff issue has proceeded most satisfactorily during the past four years, and there will be no panic-stricken press or people when the Republicans open their campaign by referring to free trade. The Morrison bill is to be, in effect, the Democratic platform in the contest, and it will be most thoroughly understood before the convention meets in July. The outlook for the Democratic party is encouraging, and the action of the committee yesterday was in the right direction. Chicago has all the honors this year; perhaps four years hence the South will be an integral part of the Union, and it may not then be considered an act of disloyalty in any party to hold its national convention in a city located in a Southern State, so-called.

THE LASKER AFFAIR.

BISMARCK's Berlin organ, in an inspired defense of its master, says: "In the same way that the American Congress had attempted to cause the glorification of the late leader of the Secessionists by the Emperor, so could any foreign Progressivist body seek to give a vote of confidence in Herr RITTER, or a Socialist body a similar vote on Herr BEEKE."

This newspaper, the North German Gazette, indulges in hypotheses which are not warranted. The House of Representatives, in paying a tribute of respect to a distinguished German statesman who at the time of his death was a guest of this country, did not pass "a vote of confidence" on a Socialist or a Nihilist or a Communist or an Anarchist or an enemy of law and order under any other party designation in the whole category of proscription. The subject of the resolutions was a man eminently respectable at home, socially and politically, and the most prominent representative of one of the most powerful and respectable parties in Germany. The action of BISMARCK merely illustrates the spirit of tyranny and persecution with which free thought and speech are punished under the so-called constitutional Government of Germany. A statesman as eminent as LASKER, who before he withdrew his support from the ruling autocrat, was his most trusted and valued coadjutor, is proscribed precisely because of his refusal to aid in the complete destruction of the vestiges of German liberty.

The American Minister at the German court is being harried by a pack of venal journalists, who seek to create a diversion from the question at issue. It is alleged that the public insults to which he is thus being subjected by a subservient press are supplementary to his treatment at the court. He has made himself very objectionable to BISMARCK principally by reason of his activity in protecting American interests in the matter of the pork interdiction. He is said to have passed in this matter the bounds of diplomatic etiquette, but we are not aware that he went to any greater length in his home correspondence than to quote the opinion of such eminent Germans as Prof. VONOW, that the pork interdiction, though ostensibly designed as a sanitary measure, was really dictated by the agrarian interest, to enable the junker landlords to make larger profits at the expense of German consumers. This was, of course, entirely legitimate. But, without any regard to this question, it is due to the national honor that the American Minister should be treated with the respect due to the accredited representative of the United States; and when such observations fall from the German Minister at Washington should be furnished with his passport. We are even precluded from considering any charges against him when they are advanced in offensive and irregular form.

BISMARCK is a natural enemy of the American system in all its parts, its theories, forms and inspirations. He has always viewed with ill-concealed, but impotent, rancor the influence of the example of the United States upon European thought and theory, and especially the personal influence of the millions of Germans who have fled to the United States, and have written and spoken among their friends at home of the free institutions, the independence and the prosperity which they have found in this nation. BISMARCK selected an American product for the only commercial embargo which he has established. He is reported to be more active of late in pursuing German-American citizens visiting the fatherland with military conscription. He is treating the American Minister with contempt, and he has finally insulted Congress. One thread of feeling may be discovered strung together all his recent acts in respect to this Government and people.

There is a petty disposition in some quarters to excuse BISMARCK because the Lasker resolutions are alleged to have been in bad form diplomatically. We have no right, forsooth, to meddle with the internal affairs of Germany. This is the purest booby. By this reasoning we would be

estopped from paying respect to any eminent man of action in politics in the Church, in science, in art, in literature, in the Lasker resolutions were in themselves a comparatively petty matter, but they have given the autocrat of Germany an opportunity to make a further step in advance of all others in derogation of the dignity and interests of the United States. He is pursuing a consistent policy of unfriendliness and disrespect, and while some may pool pooh the present diplomatic issue it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that we have been subjected to an international discourtesy, and that we are confronted in the German court with a settled policy of ill-will and aversion.

A BLAST FROM CHICAGO.

When the Republican Congressional Committee declared its intention to canvass certain Congressional districts in the South during the coming campaign, the COURIER-JOURNAL invited them to do so by all means, and to send, not the adventurers and riff-raff of their party, but only those leaders who are regarded as men of conviction and honesty.

Let them come, we assured them, prepared to discuss intelligently and calmly the principles which they hold to be right; let them leave behind them fanaticism and partisan crimination; let them appeal to reason instead of passion; let them show that they no longer look upon the Southern people as a lot of cut-throats and outlaws, a horde of hungry rebels, who are only waiting their time to spring at the throat of the nation, but as men capable of understanding and taking an interest in practical questions, and they will be given an intelligent and respectful hearing.

This, of course, has created a deal of sneering among those Republican journals of the North which know so much more about the South than the COURIER-JOURNAL knows. The Chicago Journal, a paper of as liberal views as might be supposed to emanate from a hard-shell hickory nut, becomes much excited on the subject, and flatly declares that "there is no such thing as free speech in the South, and everybody knows it. Neither are there such things as free ballots and honest counts in any case where it is for the interest of the ruling power not to permit them."

We are tired of discussing this kind of clap-trap. Arguments against it all resolve themselves into the proof that those who make such wholesale accusations are either ignorant and impervious to the truth, or are willfully and maliciously slanderous. It is not to our taste to deal in such epithets, particularly when no good can come of them, and so the Journal may continue to yawn uncontradicted further by us.

But if this is so—if there is such a state of political intimidation and lawlessness in the South—it strikes us that it is high time for the Journal and the Journalists to provide a remedy. They have been in office nearly twenty-five years. They have had full control of the Government of this country; they have had, and have not failed to wield, the strongest of centralized power; the Southern States are part of the nation; if the Republicans after twenty years' trial have failed to give these States the first principles of free government, then it does seem that they have proved utterly incompetent for the task; and if to-day they are unable to do anything but howl and whine, it would seem the part of decency, if not of self-respect, to go off behind the wood-pile and join Towser in his apostrophes to the moon.

The milk in the cocoanut of all this "Southern lawlessness" cry, at least, so far as the following quotation from that paper: "Now, there is a very important question lying at the bottom of this partisan controversy, which menaces the integrity and perpetuity of the Republic, and it is this: How long will the Northern States be content to let the South maintain its ascendancy in the popular branch of Congress by such means as are now notoriously used to suppress the will of the majority? Or, to state it more clearly, will the other States, East, West and North, consent that a President who has not been fairly chosen, because of frauds in the South, shall be peacefully inaugurated?"

So that is the programme, is it? You have already made up your mind to be beaten again at the polls next fall, and you give early warning that the President votes the Southern States shall help to elect shall not be "peaceably inaugurated." Chicago is a windy city, but it would be better to wait at least till March before making premature blows of this character. As for the Journal, it could better direct some of its superfluous energy, which it wastes in wild explosions like this, toward raising a few hundreds of dollars for the relief of the flood-scorched section, which sent hundreds of thousands to Chicago after their great fire.

The Journal may rest easy. The Democrats have a clear majority of the votes of this country. They surrendered their President once to prevent civil war, but the next man they elect they will seat. They do not intend to be bullied or swindled out of their rights again. If our Chicago contemporary thinks that the Democrats can be scared by this sort of talk, it is grievously mistaken. If, however, it is in earnest in its threats, and has the authority of its party for making them, then it is no further affair of ours until somebody attempts to carry them out.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The indications are that the Shipping Bill will be defeated, and that nothing important will be done by this session of Congress to relieve our maritime interests of the burdens and disabilities which are destroying them. The denial of registration to vessels built by foreign shipwrights; the prohibition against the employment of foreign seamen; the local extortions upon the national shipping permitted to be practiced under the harbor laws of the different States; the stubborn refusal of the National Legislature to recognize the principle that special privileges as to the use of duty-paying materials used in shipbuilding are rendered imperatively necessary, because such material goes into machinery and engine which are employed on the high seas, where competition with all the rest of the world must be free and unaided in the very nature of things—such are some of the things which are patent, which are conclusive, and which unfortunately appear to be permanent. The genius for intrigue and deception possessed by Mr. JOHN ROACH is a barrier to reform

of mysterious potency; but the great underlying fact is that our maritime interests are condemned to decay by a fact which will be decisive so long as the general doctrine of taxing and appraising international commerce continues to be the fundamental principle of our revenue system. The statistics of the English breadstuff trade for 1883 show that the sea freights, insurance and handling charges given to England last year by the American grain trade amounted to 5 per cent. of the total value of the produce. On our total exports this represents a tax of \$45,000,000 per annum, but, as other articles paid higher relative rates than grain, it may be estimated that we pay every year to foreign ship-owners a tax of \$65,000,000 per annum. The nation, however, which owns the ships will also control the channels of distribution in the harbors and trade centers of the outside world, and we lose in this incalculably more than in the mere item of ocean transportation. Indeed, without a prosperous merchant marine a prosperous foreign trade is impossible. One year's losses to the capital and enterprise of the nation from this short-sighted policy would probably buy every craft built by the protected shipwrights of the United States in the next fifty years.

KENTUCKY'S OPPORTUNITIES.

The bill now pending in the Legislature for the continuance of the geological survey and immigration bureau is a matter of more importance this year than ever before. In years passed we have labored under peculiar disadvantages, because the extent of our resources was mostly a matter of conjecture, and the uncertainty of the direction of capital made the effort to ascertain our natural resources hardly more than a venture. The tendency of the industrial movement toward the South was confirmed by the Southern Exposition. The progress thus far made in the geological survey, with all its attendant features, places Kentucky in a position where, if she utilizes her present abilities, she can reap the full harvest of rewards. The agencies at work for Kentucky have never been so numerous, nor so powerful.

The work of the Geological and Immigration Bureau is universally recognized as in splendid condition. Its books, its maps, its information of all kinds, are spread all over the world. Through the diligence of Prof. PROCTER, foreign colonies have been planted here, and they are sending agents to the Old World to bring new comers; and foreigners, with ability to observe and to tell what they have seen, have visited us and gone back to their homes to tell their people through the newspapers and from the lecture stand of our attractive advantages. Capable men, representing aggregates of capital, have been brought among us, and now unite in the opinion that Kentucky and the South present more inducements to capital than the long-famed but uncertain and precarious regions of the Northwest.

In aid of this purpose our own Board of Trade, a strong local organization, composed of the intelligence, the wealth and the enterprise of Louisville, has contributed its best effort. Through its correspondence and its publications it has sought to draw attention to Kentucky as well as Louisville. Last year 5,000 copies of its annual report, containing general as well as local statistics and information, each bearing within its covers some publication or map from the Geological and Immigration Bureau, were distributed all over the world. This year the report, now in the hands of the printer, will distribute like information, and arrangements have been made to distribute with the copies of the report the latest information prepared by the bureau at Frankfort.

The State may rely upon the Louisville Board of Trade doing its share of public work without the reward of money or favor, and it may be counted upon to continue its efforts to cement the interests of Kentucky and present the attractions of our State to its correspondents. When it is considered that this institution is in communication with all the commercial bodies of the world, and that it is maintained by the voluntary contributions of our business people, it will be found to be an important adjunct to the bureau at Frankfort which is charged with the duty of making Kentucky known to the world.

In this work of disseminating information regarding our people and their resources, the Southern Exposition of last year was the most potent instrument that could have been devised. From January to August more than a million publications were pressed upon the attention of every part of the world explaining a project unequalled in its magnitude by the efforts of any single community, and urging the world to come and see what manner of people we were and in what kind of country we lived. For a hundred days from August 1 hundreds of thousands of persons came from every quarter of the globe to visit the Southern Exposition, and paused in the midst of the vast array of industry to inquire into the character of the people and the land that could give birth to such a splendid undertaking.

To say that the Southern Exposition of 1883 directed, on a scale not anticipated, outside capital and energy to Kentucky and the South, is to tell a tale that has been told by facts. It was a great effort of the people of Louisville. Such an effort might have exhausted the liberality, the patience and the energy of a community without bringing it to discredit. But already the project has taken shape for a repetition of this great undertaking and two-thirds of the required means are already assured.

The Southern Exposition of 1884 is another great opportunity for Kentucky. The State is indebted entirely to the industry and ingenuity of the director of the Geological Survey for her exhibit last year. No appropriation was made, and it was only by drawing on the slender resources of his own office that Prof. PROCTER was enabled to give Kentucky a place among the exhibits made by other Southern States. Michigan, in the great competing territory of the Northwest, has already made her arrangements for an extensive display in the Southern Exposition of 1884. She does not propose to yield her claims without dispute. If Kentucky proposes to hold her own, if she proposes to enter the strife and make the most of her means and her opportunity, she must be ever on the alert; she must not only ask the world to read of her great resources, but when the world comes to her she must be prepared to show what her resources are. The occasion is ripe for uniting all the

efforts of our people, and for laying hold of the great tide of capital, industry and enterprise that is sweeping toward the territory of the New South.

THE AMERICAN BLUE BOOK.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics, which are becoming more useful every year, are to American commerce and finance what the "Blue Book" is to the departments in England. In some respects they are superior in their theory and form, but in others they are inferior. In one particular the English have a decided advantage over us, and that is in the superior acquaintance of the public men and educated business men of England with the stores of statistical knowledge condensed into those convenient repositories. All people of those classes are supposed to be at least tolerably well posted in the outline knowledge contained in the "Blue Books," but with us it appears to be rather the exception that even our Congressmen are in the habit of resorting to the statistical records of the Treasury Department which are periodically published. This may be at least inferred from the frequent call by Congressional resolutions for official information which has already been published in *extenso*, and officially, in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, or the Statistical Abstracts of the Treasury.

We propose to string together below a few disconnected facts of common interest contained in the last annual number of the latter publication.

In 1883 there were retained for consumption in the United States 557,914,783 gallons of fermented liquors, of which 559,494,632 gallons were produced in this country. Ten years ago the consumption was 299,580,716 gallons and the production 297,627,897 gallons.

In 1883 74,013,308 gallons of spirits were produced from grain, and 75,568,785 gallons were consumed. In 1881 117,728,160 gallons were produced, and 67,426,000 gallons were consumed.

In 1883 8,662,245 gallons of Bourbon whisky were produced, in 1882 29,575,667 gallons, and in 1881 33,632,615 gallons. The production of Bourbon whisky last year was about half the year's consumption.

In 1883 the tobacco crop of the United States amounted to 518,077,558 pounds, produced on 671,322 acres, valued at \$43,189,931, and averaging 8 1/2 cents per pound. This was the largest crop produced since 1877, when the yield was 583,000,000 pounds.

The coal product in 1882 was 87,467,614 tons, and in 1870 32,863,890 tons. The product of Alabama in 1882 was 800,000 tons, and in 1870 11,000 tons; in Tennessee, 850,000 against 133,418; in Kentucky, 1,300,000 against 150,582; in Virginia, 1,000,000 against 61,803; in Indiana, 2,000,000 against 487,870, and in Illinois, 9,000,000 against 2,624,163.

The hay crop of 1882 was valued at \$309,958,158; the corn crop, \$783,867,175, and the wheat crop, \$444,692,125. The total value of the grain crops was \$1,498,693,393. The total yield was 2,699,394,496 bushels, showing an increase of 100 per cent. since 1867.

The extremes of production in the potato crop in the last ten years were 109,145,494 bushels in 1881, and 178,972,505 bushels in 1882.

In 1883, 1,119,837,336 gallons of petroleum were produced, an increase of 100 per cent. since 1877. The exports of oil and its products amounted to 305,931,623 gallons.

In 1883, 3,405,070,410 pounds of cotton were produced, 4,801,945 pounds were imported, 2,291,313,992 were exported, and 1,113,756,363 pounds were retained for domestic consumption. The proportion of the crop retained for home consumption was 32.79 per cent. and 67.21 per cent. was exported.

In 1882 200,000,000 pounds of wool were produced, 70,575,000 pounds were imported and 335,500,000 pounds were consumed in domestic manufacture. Since 1865 the manufacture has doubled.

Our foreign exports in 1883 amounted to \$825,816,813, and the foreign imports aggregated \$751,670,805.

The liability of the population for the public debt is \$28 1/2 per capita, and at the end of the war it was \$78 1/2. The interest liability is 95 cents per capita, and in 1865 it was \$4 20.

There is no latent design in this article to analyze, or generalize, or argue, but simply to fish out a few surface facts, which would occupy perhaps a dozen lines on one of the 178 pages of the report of 1883.

According to no less respectable an authority than the *British Medical Journal*, an infallible treatment for the human voice has been discovered, by which its quality and timbre may be wrought up to any desired degree of perfection. This treatment consists in the inhalation of peroxide of hydrogen, a prominent constituent of the atmosphere of Italy, the "land of song." The process is sure and simple and the result promptly realized. Given a sound pair of lungs, an ambition for vocal distinction and a supply of peroxide of hydrogen, and the result is a BUONOTTA, a MARIO, a PATRI. Something more, perhaps, may be needed in the way of taste and expression, but we need not be too particular. The skeptical may object that the Italian air, which is so liberally charged with this divine chemical, supports some thirty million people, of whom one in ten is capable of becoming a singer, and it may also be suggested that Italy is equally distinguished by the favors of the muses of painting and sculpture as of song, arts which depend upon the visual and manual organs instead of the vocal; but the answer is that the new invention is brought out by a gold medalist and is heralded by one of the principal medical journals in Europe. A liberal supply should be at once pumped into our churches.

HERE is one of the beautiful arguments which the highly protected cotton mills of Fall River are making—the mills, by the way, which are "protected" that they may give the "poor workmen" a chance: "Some mills make a good deal of money, and because they do the spinners' foremen would have more pay. Now what sense is there in that? If a workman is paid all he is worth, what business is it of his how much his employer makes? Suppose I have a clerk who is worth to me \$1,500 a year and that I manage to make 20, 30 or 100 per cent. Is that any reason why I should pay him \$2,500 if \$1,500 is the limit of his worth? I guess not, sir. The hired man has no business or right to concern himself with the amount of his employer's profits."

It will be observed that this argument nowhere admits that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. "If a laborer is paid all he is worth," why do their mills cut down his wages whenever business becomes slack? How can these very Fall River mills excuse their recent reductions of their operatives' wages?

No one can doubt how as to who will be the next Republican nominee for the Presidency. The following momentarily important story sent out from Washington throws a flood of light on that subject:

"Among those at the reception was a beautiful young married lady, Mrs. C., whose display of magnificent shoulders and bust left little to be desired. In the very heart of her courage rested a splendid Jacquemont rose. During the evening the President sought her side and engaged for a few minutes in an animated conversation. At the close she looked at the handsome Marshal Niel in the President's lap, touching it with her fan. 'I do not know what was said, of course, but the President's eyes sought the Jacquemont in the corsage, and at once the lady took it from its beautiful resting place, while the President removed his flower from his coat. Then there was an exchange. The fair one slipped the Marshal Niel into the vacant place with a pretty blush, and the President touched her rose to his lips before placing it in his lap. And all the observers smiled.'"

WHILE the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is raving about alleged Southern outrages on the negroes, a crime is committed at its very door which, in deliberate diabolism, exceeds any ever charged to the maddest KKK. A few nights ago a cool contract was made by which an aged colored man, his wife and his granddaughter were killed in the suburbs of Cincinnati, their cabin burned and their bodies sold to the Ohio Medical College of that city. This is a sale of negroes rather more horrible than the old slave trade. There have been crimes against the blacks in the South, but it remains for the thrifty North to bargain for the murder and the delivery of the bodies of negroes for the sale of the few dollars which they will bring at the dissecting table.

THE New York *Times* pronounces the proposed news copyright "reasonable and just." It pertinently says:

"Every manager of a large newspaper knows how essential and how profitable the definition of one may use that word—committed by the managers of weaker concerns who submit by 'conveying' news derived from their neighbors. In and around every considerable city will be found little journals which flourish on spoils of this kind. They avail themselves of the labor, expenditure and enterprise of others. This is neither honest nor just to newspaper managers whose work is pirated with boldness and impunity."

Alarm from the country press on this subject is entirely uncalled for. The law would not operate to its injury at all.

THE New York *Herald* thus desperately makes a last effort to scotch the wheels of the national carry-all as it is being wheeled down hill to destruction by the tariff reformers:

"Look here, Mr. MONROE. Do you realize what a destructive measure your Tariff Bill will prove to be? The law framed last March admitted spices from all places named on the free list. This extreme and unfeeling measure struck at the roots of that important industry of Connecticut—the manufacture of wooden nutmegs. Many factories were compelled to shut down while in others short time and reduced wages had to be enforced. Now you come and propose to admit lumber free. This will crush the life out of the wooden nutmeg industry. The raw material ought to be taxed."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR says that the happiest days of his life were those he spent as a school teacher. President ARTHUR should try his old vocation in the United States Senate. Between whistling, entertaining, tumbling to the floor, smoking cigarettes and throwing paper wads, the Senatorial kindergarten does not seem to care whether school keeps or not, and offers a fine field for one of the good old-fashioned kind of pedagogues who had a happy muscular knack of taming the young idea.

MR. RICHELIEU ROBINSON and Mr. FIXEY were determined that this country should not acknowledge with courtesy the gift by England to the United States of the steamer "Alert." They might console themselves, if gentlemen of their outraged patriotism can be consoled, with the reflection that as the steamer is intended for an Arctic expedition we shall probably not be burdened by its possession long.

THE Senate Currency Bill, known as the McPherson Bill, makes steady progress in the debates. So far the bill remains intact, and a number of ambitious amendments have been voted down, including MORRILL'S, VEST'S and SHERMAN'S. Senator MORRILL'S State bond amendment is next in order, but will undoubtedly go to the tomb of the CAPULETS.

WILL the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* further enlighten those Northerners who intend to vote for tariff reduction, and who consequently are to "have their places duly assigned them as white niggers," whether this will make them liable to be murdered and sold to the medical colleges, as the colored "niggers" of Ohio are?

THOSE among the more respectable of the Republicans who have been congratulating themselves that the beautiful union between their party and the Virginia Itch-pudionists had been broken, were premature. A call has just been issued for a State convention, addressed to all persons opposed to Democracy.

CREMATION seems to be advancing rapidly in favor. In addition to the New Orleans and Boston societies for building crematories, New York has formed a similar association, and the New England Cremation Society has taken steps to establish its principles in every town in the New England States.

SENATOR SHERMAN was very solicitous to have the alleged crimes against the blacks in Virginia and Mississippi investigated. Will he be as eager to have investigated the deliberate murder of negroes in his own State for the sake of the few dollars which brings in the medical colleges?

MR. RICHELIEU ROBINSON wanted to know of the Speaker of the House if we "can't have ships of our own without begging," and MR. CARLISLE had to "give it up." MR. RICHELIEU ROBINSON might just as well ask MR. SEXTON ROSS.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is candid. It says that "there are at least two more Presidents in the bloody shirt yet." Perhaps there are, and perhaps again they may turn out to be Democratic Presidents.

BISMARCK insulted this country under the impression that we had no navy, but, begorrah! he didn't know that England had given us the "Alert."

THE *Commercial Gazette* fails to give the daily quotations of the prices of burked negroes in the Cincinnati market.

THIS AND THAT.



It seems it's true that old Bismarck, The German demagogue, On Western trade has set his mark! By ruling out our hog. Elms not the German demagogue, His people have grown sore; How could they have a taste for him When cursed with such a boor?

The pun for neighbors is nay, bore. Mrs. GAINES says she is not recovered enough properly to pay her lawyers.

MR. BECHER and Mrs. Langtry use the same kind of soap. Perhaps it is soft soap. A KENTUCKY fat man is on exhibition at Indianapolis. Ohio river water is very swelling.

THOSE who want to know whether chopping down trees will bring on floods are asking Dr. Graham.

WHY is the "grand old Republican party?" Powers' Greek slave is offered for sale in New York.

"FOAM is not beer," says a German aphorism. The Germans should be thankful that beer is not foam.

It is no longer said in Louisville, "He is making improvements; he is building a house," but "he is erecting a sparrow roost."

WHAT is cheaper than pumpkin? and yet some of the factories furnishing canned pumpkin are adulterating it like slaters.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE Rev. Joseph Cook divides his Boston lectures into a prelude, interlude and postlude. His enemies put all these together and call them a delude.

In a court at Oxford, Mich., a lawyer asked a witness, "Have you ever been in prison?" "Only once," replied the witness, "and then it was to clean out the cell of a lawyer."

SO FAR as I am personally concerned, I should have no objection to open Brown University to women, except that it would be harder to manage than before.—*President Robinson.*

A VILLAGE doctor in Pennsylvania, with a family to support, complains that a female physician, whose husband has a good position on a railroad, is taking away a large part of his practice.

Crows were first seen in Russia after Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. That great man, though having a great deal of crow to eat in his Moscow campaign, appears to have left all of his provisions along his route.

LET PERKINS suggests that Vanderbilt shall leave \$5,000 to each working journalist of New York to be a sorry lot if they can not make their own way in the world. Vanderbilt be hanged.

ARONAUTS say that in passing over a lake or a sea in a balloon the bottom can be distinctly seen, the water being no hindrance whatever. These aeronauts are the same gentlemen who stop off at the moon whenever they want a quarter changed.

A CONNECTICUT lawyer has sued one of his clients for a bill of \$440 for services rendered. It appeared that the client's suit had involved a sum of about \$50, and had been continued through twenty-one terms, on each of which the lawyer charged a twenty-dollar term fee.—*Anecdotes of Eminent Attorneys.*

SOMEBODY in the Nashville *World* condemning the frivolity of the wives of public men in Washington, writes: "In course of time the people will turn upon the husbands of these brainless bundles of silk and jewels, and send them back into the obscurity which the conduct of their wives so richly deserves."

THE law is proudly called "the perfection of reason" by those who live on its abuses and mistakes. The law professes to make the closest investigation possible to mortal means and powers, and begins by excluding evidence that only God can be sure is false, and in any case is evidence that bears directly upon the purpose of the investigation.—*Indianapolis News.*

"LOUIS XIV. used often to eat four plates of different soup, an entire pheasant, a large dish of salad, roast mutton and garlic, several slices of ham, and then pastry and fruit." But this is not all. After he had finished this enormous meal, his Majesty would go out and yank down a pie-wagon man, and take whatever he found in the wagon. It was acts like this last that brought on the French Revolution.

WAKE HUBBELL contributes the following acrostic on "Our Flag":

Fair freedom's flag, it long shall last, Resplendent wave, and on the mast; Empires may fall, and kings may die, Each star and stripe will still float high.

Touch not nor harm its silken thread; Religion spoke and fought and bled! And still our flag shall hold its own, Defiant, proud and on the sea— Enough of war—and we are free!

GOOD people must rub their eyes to assure themselves that they are awake, and that this is really the Nineteenth century, when they read that a "bucking" match has just been fought at Wilkesbarre with probably fatal results. The idea of two human beings butting heads until one is fractured, and all for a purse of \$100, seems suggestive of the dark ages of non-enlightened civilization.—*Indianapolis Journal.* How said it is to reflect, too, that Wilkesbarre is not in the wicked South, but in godly, protected Pennsylvania!

FROZEN cherries are now served in the middle of a dinner in place of alleged Roman punch. Florida oranges for breakfast are in high favor among people who wish to do the correct gastronomic thing. Miss Parion, the teacher in culinary science, does not believe in wasting anything, and has no respect for a cook who, out of "leavings," can not make some kind of dish daintily enough to set before a king. In Paris a favorite dish is made of sardines carefully skinned and boned, laid on slices of buttered toast, and then put into the oven, with a buttered paper over them, to get hot. Before serving lemon juice is sprinkled over it.—*New York Mail.*

PERSONALITIES.

It is said that Mr. Beecher is thinking of going on a lecture tour abroad.

LESTER WALLACE continues to live in Florida. His "touch of the goat" proves to be paralysis.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS sees few visitors nowadays, being deeply absorbed in literary work in which he does not wish to be disturbed.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE has recently had a severe attack of bronchitis—a serious thing for a man of ninety-nine—but at last accounts he was better.

GEN. WEAVER, the Greenback orator, is lecturing on finance in Missouri to very small audiences, and his private appeals on the same subject attract as little attention.

but he is afraid that President Arthur may turn the invention so that it will plague the inventor.

THE late Thomas Kinsella, of the Brooklyn Eagle, left an estate worth about \$250,000, including his interest of about \$100,000 in that journal. His six children are his heirs.

"CHINESE" GORDON, as is well known, is a man of profound religious convictions, and studies the Bible with an enthusiasm that is usually supposed to belong to the theologian more than to the soldier. A curious proof of this, according to the *Whitehall Review*, was afforded during one of his visits to England, when he paid several visits to Kew and made eager inquiries of all the officials at the gardens, from Sir Joseph Hooker downward, as to whether they could give him any information of any kind which would enable him satisfactorily to determine the exact botanical characteristics of the Tree of Life.

SOME years ago Stuart Robson was playing in Boston in a piece the heroine of which was called Gabrielle. It so happened that every one in the cast had in some sense to call her by name, and no two pronounced the name alike. One said "Gaybriell," another "Gaybrell," and then came "Gay-briell," "Gaybrill," "

